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R E S T R I C T E D

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

For Period
5 May to 11 May
1946

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPPLEMENTARY FOR THE ALLIED FORCES

FIELD MAIL AND MESSAGE SECTION

WEEKLY PUBLICATION

For Period
May 10 to 11 May
1946

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W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

SECTION I

WELFARE

Public Assistance

Reports from the last prefectures on public assistance granted in March 1946 were received this week from the Japanese Government. For all prefectures, 615,263 families (representing 2,265,030 individuals) and 63,785 unattached persons received relief in March. This represents a total of 2,328,815 persons. Amount granted was 49,297,874 yen, representing an average of 48 yen per unattached person as against 15 yen per family person.

Welfare Conference

A conference of about 250 representatives of welfare groups throughout Japan representing some 10,000 welfare workers in both public and private fields including some Homen-Iin (district volunteers) was attended by Colonel Sams, Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section and Mr. Feldman of the Welfare Division. The general purpose of the conference was to discuss the raising of standards in social work.

Colonel Sams explained our efforts as an attempt to replace the outmoded ideas of "charity", "benevolence" and "gifts" to the poor from the ruling classes, by an enlightened, democratic program of public assistance as an obligation of a government acting as the servant, not the ruler of the people.

Private Relief Imports

A radio from the War Department advised of the creation of Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA) representing members of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service (ACVAFS) who desire to operate a program of relief for civilians in Asia. Clearance was requested for two persons to represent LARA in Japan.

Population Movements

Due to the acute housing shortage and continued food shortage the Imperial Japanese Government was directed to continue in force the directive controlling movement of persons from rural to urban areas until 30 September 1946.

Foreign Nationals

A field trip was made to Yokohama to contact the International Relief Committee regarding eligibility requirements for relief and the various kinds of relief offered. It was learned that only those foreign nationals who were without funds to meet the minimum necessities of life were eligible for relief. Hospitalization arrangements have been made on a fee basis for foreign nationals in Catholic Hospital in Tokyo.

Reserve Relief Supplies

The Imperial Japanese Government submitted its first report for the month of March in accordance with paragraph 4i, Memorandum (SCAPIN 352) 26 November 1945, subject: "Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution".

The report was incomplete in that only 41 prefectures were reported and the source of supplies added to stock was not indicated. No explanation was given as to the amount of supplies that were withdrawn because of spoilage, transfer or issued to needy persons.

Action is being taken to assure accurate reports in the future.

Confusion exists on the part of the Japanese so far as the issuance of food in danger of spoilage or deterioration.

The Supreme Commander has not authorized the release of food held in reserve for relief except in cases where there is danger of spoilage or deterioration. This is authorized in letters, GHQ, SCAP, AG 400 (26 Apr 46)FH, subject, "Non-Compliance with Existing Directives Relating to the Establishment, Maintenance and Distribution of Reserve Relief Supplies", and Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, AG 388.3 (16 Oct 45)GD (SCAPIN 151), subject: "Materials,

Supplies and Equipment to be turned over to the Imperial Japanese Government by Allied Forces".

Red Cross Activities

In a series of program planning and reorganization meetings, of greater importance was the one held at the National Headquarters, Tokyo, of Japanese Red Cross Hospital with National Headquarters representatives of 15 prefectures in which hospitals were damaged, destroyed, or not available for Red Cross use.

Plans and procedures were outlined for repair, reconstruction and reactivation of hospitals and hospital service in the prefectures.

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

A press conference was held with representatives of the Japanese press and news agencies to inaugurate an educational and publicity campaign directed toward the control of insect and rodent borne diseases during the coming months. The importance of environmental sanitation was discussed and it was stressed that the participation of the individual householder and the public as a whole must be obtained for such measures to be successful.

In a conference with representatives of the Civil Information and Education Section and the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs discussions were held concerning the coordination of the educational program already started by the Ministry with the plans of CI&E and this Section. It was recommended that the present liaison officer between the Ministry and CI&E be maintained and his activities continued.

Dr. Ogawa of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs was instructed concerning carrying out of the recently directed revaccination program against small-pox. It is believed that with judicious distribution present stocks of vaccine will be adequate.

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In a conference with Legal Advisor and Dr. Ishibashi of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs instructions were issued concerning alleged violation of SCAP directive abolishing licensed prostitution and lack of clinics to be subsidized by the central government.

Sanitary Engineering

Insect and Rodent Control. Further conferences have been held with the Supply Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, and Ministry of Health officials regarding the Japanese manufacture of insecticides, larvicides, rodenticides and insect control equipment. Several of these are now in production, and production rates will be materially increased. Distribution of phasphoric poison and Antu has already been made to some ports. The manufacture of rat traps, pyrethrum emulsion, and phenothiazin is being expedited and plans for their distribution are now being made. Representatives of the Ministries concerned and manufacturers are holding meetings three times a week to promote the manufacture and distribution of these materials.

Laboratory Activities

Organization of a Council on Pharmacy and Therapeutics in the Japanese Medical Association. Under the spur of current shortages, the Japanese Medical Association organized its Council on Pharmacy and Therapeutics to establish a policy-making organ concerned with production, standardization, and distribution of much needed medicines. The immediate problem which hastened its organization was the necessity for establishing priorities on proposed import items under a ceiling of 3000 tons.

Other problems to be taken up by the Council include the control of advertising and sale of potentially harmful drugs (sulfanilamide derivatives, hormone preparations, sedatives) to the laity without medical supervision and the establishment of an authoritative agency for comparing the clinical effectiveness of

various drug products in common use. The Council will maintain an effective liaison with SCAP in order to protect its program against possible opposition from commercial interests.

Press Conference on Measures Being Taken to Reform Medical Education. In a press interview 6 May 1946 the accomplishments to date of the Council on Medical Education were reported. The background for its work was discussed briefly, with emphasis given to the need for improved public health education, particularly to physicians, the poor distribution of physicians in spite of an overall surplus, the domination of academic cliques, and the persistence of outworn methods of instruction introduced into Japan from Germany before the first World War. The Council on Medical Education was composed of representatives of the Welfare and Education Ministries of the Japanese Government, Imperial and private medical schools, and the Japanese Medical Association. By coordinate action a number of recommendations were made and subsequently adopted as government policy for revision of existing standards in medical education. A national examination will be held at least twice yearly for all candidates for licensure. To be eligible candidates must have completed a standard four year course of medicine in an approved medical school and minimum of 12 months of internship in an approved hospital, including one month in a health center of prefectural level with practical field work in public health. Standards for a revised medical curriculum and training facilities were established, contrived to weed out inferior schools, also an extensive program for postgraduate medical education to serve the needs of former graduates including physicians returning from military service.

Future agenda of the Council include improved standards for premedical education, qualification of faculty members, qualifications of specialists, standardized medical nomenclature, and adequate living facilities for hospital interns.

Nutrition Service

Report on Nutrition in Japan to Mr. Hoover. The nutritional status and food requirements of the Japanese were presented to Mr. Hoover and his aides by Colonel Sams, 5 May 1946. Discussions were had with Mr. Hoover's aides on technical details the following day. Mr. Pate was particularly concerned with regard to the feeding of school children and pregnant and lactating women. Little formal attention has been given to the provision of supplementary foods in schools.

Nutrition Surveys. Nutrition surveys are progressing in various parts of Japan but compilation of data has not proceeded far enough to state results. Dr. Oiso, the Japanese Ministry Nutritionist, is in southern Japan observing surveys.

Personnel: Colonel Howe returned from temporary duty in China with the Food Mission from the United States.

SECTION III

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 5 April 1946 shows 2998 hospitals with a 204,718 bed capacity, 101,461 of which are occupied. There were 248,203 out-patients treated during this period.

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

A complete survey of Nurse Training and Midwifery programs in two prefectures began during the past week. (Amori and Akita).

In Kyushu this month, a number of short refresher courses are being held in various prefectures. This office was represented in a meeting in Fukuoka, Beppu and Nagasaki. Each place Public Health Nursing in America was presented and the program here in Japan outlined.

SECTION V

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

Field Trip to Shikoku - A representative of the Veterinary Affairs Division

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is conducting a survey of Japanese veterinary conditions on the island of Shikoku.

Inspection of Oshida Institute

The Oshida Institute located in Tokyo was visited and its biological laboratory is primarily engaged in the production of phenol killed rabies vaccine. Equipment, methods and final product were found to be satisfactory.

Reports from the Japanese

The Governor of Tokyo Prefecture has submitted a translation of Ordinance Number 3, pertaining to domestic dog control and the following report on rabies immunization:

Number of dogs registered	5093
Number injected for rabies	2289

Unvaccinated dogs will be injected during the month of May. Metropolitan police will capture and impound stray dogs.

Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 5-11 May:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Miyazaki	Anthrax (equine)	1
Chiba	Swine erysipelas	1

Control measures are immunization and quarantine.

SECTION VI

DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII

SUPPLY

Production

The production of vaccines is progressing satisfactorily. Approximately 40,000,000 individual doses of smallpox vaccine have been produced for revaccina-

tion purposes and necessary quantities will be distributed to all prefectures for the revaccination program.

Definite plans have been made by the Welfare Ministry for production of supplies required for the mosquito and fly control program. Manufacturers have been selected and were called to Tokyo on 8 May 1946 for a conference. Production capacity was determined and quantities of production allotted to each manufacturer. Necessary raw materials have been obtained with the exception of petroleum products. A meeting will be called with representatives of the Petroleum Section, G-4, Natural Resources Section, Commerce Ministry and Welfare Ministry to request assistance in obtaining necessary quantities of petroleum products.

A meeting was called by ESS officials with representatives of various glassware manufacturers, glassware association members and Commerce Industry officials to begin manufacture of glassware for the medical laboratories of Japan. Check sheet was submitted to ESS requesting that action be taken to produce certain quantities of bottles, ampoules and vials in order that glassware would be available for distributing vaccines. The production will be phased monthly and the Welfare Ministry will direct shipment to laboratories as stocks are produced. Manufacturers indicated willingness to produce required glassware. This action will assure sufficient glassware for distributing vaccines.

Distribution

Excess medical supplies in National Hospitals are being prepared for distribution. Inventories will be submitted to the Welfare Ministry by 15 May, and actual distribution will be in process soon thereafter.

DDT mix is now being produced at 13 tons daily, and is being distributed to the using agencies almost as fast as it is being made and packed.

Authorization was given for export of 8000 x-ray films, 350 gallons of developing powder and 350 gallons of fixing powder to Korea to relieve a critical shortage of x-ray supplies.

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Request was received from Commanding General, United States Army Forces in China, to provide necessary supplies to process 300,000 repatriates at Hankow, China as a measure to confine the cholera epidemic in that area. Supplies were gathered, packed and shipped by express arriving at Hakata on 9 May.

Supplies for processing 700,000 repatriates at Hulutao, Manchuria were dispatched from Tokyo on 10 May enroute to Sasebo where water lift is to be provided,

In response to a request from Commanding General, Army Land Forces, Southeast Asia, a directive to the Japanese Government was issued to the effect that all repatriation vessels departing for Netherlands East Indies would be provided with sufficient smallpox vaccine to vaccinate repatriates carried on the return voyage. As an additional measure to take care of certain ships already dispatched without vaccine aboard, 124,000 doses were placed aboard the hospital ship Hikawa Maru sailing for Moratai.

On 6 May an additional shipment of typhus vaccine was distributed to repatriation ports in Japan as follows:

Uraga	57,600 cc
Maizure	14,400 cc
Ujina	14,400 cc
Otake	50,400 cc
Senzaki	50,400 cc
Hakata	43,200 cc
Sasebo	43,200 cc
Tanabe	43,200 cc
Nagoya	43,200 cc

Narcotics

As requested informally by the Narcotic Control Office, Public Health and Welfare Section, a list of prices for the sale of narcotics from the compounders or firms repackaging narcotics down to the dispenser were submitted by the Pharmaceutical Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. The prices are considered not out of line with prices of other pharmaceutical products.

The plan for the reorganization of the Japanese narcotic enforcement

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machinery in the national and prefectural governments was received. Ultimate responsibility for maintaining proper security and control for narcotics rests with the Pharmaceutical Section of which Mr. Kamiya is Chief, Mr. Yasumi, his assistant, has general control of narcotics.

Lt. Comdr. Speer made a three day inspection trip to Kobe and Osaka. At Kobe the former Japanese military medicinal narcotics, taken into custody by United States Forces in I Corps area and now stored for safekeeping in the 9th Medical Depot pending redistribution, are being securely guarded. The Chief of Police of Osaka and the Chief Procurator of Osaka were interviewed and directed to take swift and positive action against narcotic burglaries. Since the burglary of narcotics from the Sankyo Company, Osaka, was called to the attention of prefectural authorities on 3 May 1946 by the Narcotic Control Officer through the ISO, Military Government, Osaka, four arrests have been made and 55 five gram bottles of morphine, out of a total of 1130 stolen, have been recovered. An unconfirmed report was received from Kobe that the remainder of the morphine had been recovered there. Prior to action by SCAP authorities no arrest had been made over a period of a month after the burglary.

A quantity of narcotics considered insecurely stored by the Osaka Medicine Distribution Company was moved to Takeda Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd. for safekeeping. The Pharmaceutical Section, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, has been advised of the action taken and directed to enforce proper security for all narcotic stocks.

SECTION VIII

LEGAL AFFAIRS

General

The Chief of the Legal Affairs Division returned 13 May 1946 from a trip to Kumamoto. Purpose of the trip was to secure necessary facts to dispose of the

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question as to the nature of the future ownership and operation of Kumamoto Chemo and Serotherapeutic Institute. Conferences were held with Lt. Volk and Lt. Col. Link of the 93rd Military Government Company, and Dr. Odawara, founder of the Institute. Instructions were given that specified information was to be supplies, Lt. Volk was to come to Tokyo with information and arrive on or about 9 May.

In Fukuoka, in conference with Lt. Bagot and Major Adkins of C.I.C., Major Christianson of the 6th Marines, and with Prefectural Governor in regard to land owned by Physical Cultural Institute and presently controlled by the United States Army, arrangements were made for release of forty acres to be used to build school for public health nurses, which Nursing Affairs Division considers to be a worthy project.

In a conference with Mr. Tachidane, Mr. Kimuri and Mr. Mori of Welfare Ministry, budgetary questions were taken up and arrangements made to receive copy of supplementary budget.

From representatives of Japanese Miscollenous Liquor Producers Association and representative of Finance Ministry, was received a satisfactory type of label which is to be placed on bottles of liquor having a methyl alcohol content between 0.2 and 1.0 mg per cc. Label was approved and permission granted to have it posted on neck of bottle.

SECTION IX

DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 440 (9 May 46)PH (SCAFIN 1187-A), subject: "Request for shipment of Medical Supplies to Japanese Nationals in Manchuria".

AG 450 (10 May 46)PH (SCAFIN 942), subject: "Supply of Smallpox Vaccine to Repatriation Ships Leaving for Netherlands East Indies".

AG 091 (11 May 46)PH (SCAFIN 944), subject: "Control of Population Movements"

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AG 323.31 (11 May 46)PH (SCAFIN 945), subject: "Reorganization of Governmental Public Health and Welfare Activities".

AG 400 (11 May 46)PH (SCAFIN 1205-A), subject: "Incomplete Report Submitted in Compliance with Existing Directive Regarding Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution".

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

11 Incls:

- #1 - Memo to IJG (SCAFIN 1187-A), AG 440 (9 May 46)PH.
- #2 - Memo to IJG (SCAFIN 942), AG 450 (10 May 46)PH.
- #3 - Memo of Gen. Application Pertaining to Directive (SCAFIN 942).
- #4 - Memo to IJG (SCAFIN 944), AG 091 (11 May 46)PH.
- #5 - Memo of Gen. Application Pertaining to Directive (SCAFIN 944).
- #6 - Memo to IJG (SCAFIN 945), AG 323.31 (11 May 46)PH.
- #7 - Memo to IJG (SCAFIN 1205-A), AG 400 (11 May 46)PH.
- #8 - Memo of Gen. Application Pertaining to Directive (SCAFIN 1205-A).
- #9 - Weekly Summary of Venereal Diseases in Japan for period ending 20 Apr 46.
- #10- Weekly Summary Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for period ending 27 Apr 46.
- #11- Monthly Summary Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for period 31 March - 27 April 1946.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 440 (9 May 46)PH
(SCAPIN 1187-A)

APD 500
9 May 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

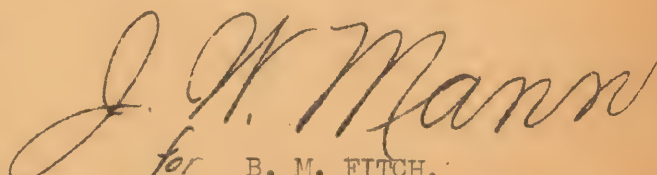
SUBJECT : Request for Shipment of Medical Supplies to Japanese
Nationals in Manchuria.

1. Receipt is acknowledged of your memorandum, file number C. L. O. 2049 (RJ), 30 April 1946, subject: "Request for Permission to Send Medical Supplies to Japanese Nationals in Manchuria and Permission for Two Japanese Nationals to Travel to Mukden".

2. Shipment of medical supplies as requested in your letter is not favorably considered. In this connection your attention is invited to memorandum from GHQ, SCAP, AG 440 (4 Feb 46)PH (SCAPIN 697) subject: "Disposal of Medical Apparatus and Materials Preserved in Palau", in which it was stated that supplies required for treatment of prisoners of war are furnished by the responsible Allied officials.

3. Request has been received from the responsible authorities for shipment of certain medical and sanitary supplies to Manchuria for processing of repatriates. These supplies are being shipped. No official information is available as to the need of additional supplies in Manchuria.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:


for B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 450 (10 May 46)PH
(SCAPIN - 942)

APC 500
10 May 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT


THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Supply of Smallpox Vaccine to Repatriation Ships
Leaving for Netherlands East Indies.

1. All Japanese in the Netherlands East Indies require smallpox vaccination before returning to Japan. Supplies of vaccines are not available at embarkation ports.

2. You are directed to take necessary steps to insure that all repatriation vessels hereafter departing for the Netherlands East Indies carry sufficient smallpox vaccine to vaccinate repatriates transported on the return voyage.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:


for B. M. FITCH;
Brigadier General, IGD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 450 (10 May 46)PH

APC 500
10 May 1946

MEMORANDUM.

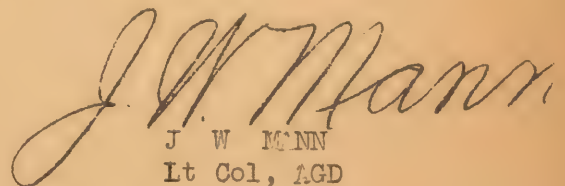
SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN - 942), file AG 450 (10 May 46)PH, GHQ, SCAP 10 May 1946, subject: "Supply of Smallpox Vaccine to Repatriation Ships Leaving for Netherlands East Indies".

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN - 942), GHQ, SCAP to the Imperial Japanese Government dated 10 May 1946, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. The Japanese Government has been directed to place sufficient smallpox vaccine aboard each repatriation ship leaving for the Netherlands East Indies to vaccinate the repatriates carried on the return voyage. This means that each vessel should be provided with 5,000 doses of vaccine which is available in reception centers at all repatriation ports in Japan.

3. Military surveillance in connection with this directive will involve:

- a. Checking the reception center to see that vaccine is available.
- b. Verifying that each ship has the required amount of vaccine aboard before sailing and that it is stored under refrigeration.


J. W. MANN
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAPIN - 942)
less Imperial Japanese Government

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 091 (11 May 46)PH
(SCAPIN 944)

APC 500
11 May 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

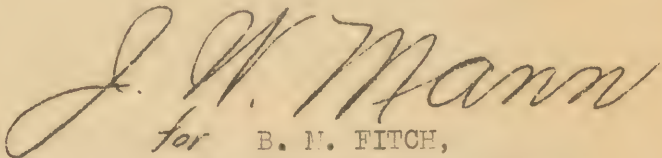
THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Control of Population Movements.

1. Reference is made to paragraph 1 and 2, Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, File AG 091 (8 Jan 46)PH, (SCAPIN 562), dated 8 January 1946, subject: "Control of Population Movements".

2. In view of the failure of the Imperial Japanese Government to meet the critical housing shortage in urban centers together with the lack of adequate food distribution, the Imperial Japanese Government will continue in force the provisions of the directive mentioned in paragraph 1, above, until 30 September 1946, File AG 091 (8 January 46)PH, (SCAPIN 563) dated 8 January 1946, subject: "Control of Population Movements".

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:


for B. N. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 091 (11 May 46)PH

APC 500
11 May 1946

MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT : Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 944), File AG 091 (11 May 46)PH, GHQ, SCAP, 11 May 1946, subject: "Control of Population Movements".

1. The Imperial Japanese Government was directed by SCAP Headquarters, 8 January 1946, to restrict population movements from rural to urban areas, and to submit a plan to General Headquarters, SCAP, for approval, outlining the method by which this would be accomplished, File AG 091 (8 Jan 46)PH, (SCAPIN 563) dated 8 January 1946. The Japanese Government acknowledged this directive, 10 January 1946 (CLO No. 127 (G.2)) and on 30 January 1946, submitted a plan (CLO 450 (1,1)) which was accepted by SCAP Headquarters, File AG 091.4 (2 Mar 46)PH, (SCAPIN 651-A), subject: "Control of Population Movements".

2. The purpose of this directive was to restrict population movements from rural to urban areas because of housing shortages, food distribution difficulties, unemployment, and sanitation and public utility breakdowns. The terminal date of this directive was 31 May 1946, and due to the housing situation becoming progressively worse, and in view of the critical food condition, SCAP Headquarters has directed that the Imperial Japanese Government further extend this restriction from 31 May 1946 to 30 September 1946.

3. The Imperial Ordinance regulates and controls population movements from rural to urban areas by forbidding persons from moving their residence to any of the areas designated by the Minister of Home Affairs (cities with population of 100,000 persons or more) until those persons have obtained a permit from the mayor or chief of the town or village permitting the movement. Certain exceptions are made as to specific groups which are:

- a. Persons engaged in work necessary for the rehabilitation of National Economy.
- b. Officials of governmental or municipal offices located in the above-mentioned areas and members of the family supported by them.
- c. Teachers and families supported by them, students of schools located in these areas.
- d. Persons returning from a foreign country or overseas territory.

4. Command instructions pertaining to the execution of surveillance required in connection with memoranda mentioned in paragraph 1, above, have been dispatched through command channels. The following is a general statement regarding Occupation Force responsibility for surveillance of the directive.

BASIC: AG 091 (11 May 46)PH, Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 944), subject: "Control of Population Movements", 11 May 1946.

- a. Inspections made of local prefectural administration should include a review of record keeping procedures, and type of investigations made, if any, to support the request to change domicile. Suggestions for improvement or changes should be included in reports rendered GHQ, SCAP, through channels.

J. W. Mann
J. W. MANN
Lt Col, AGO
Asst Adj Gen

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAPIN 944)
less Imperial Japanese Government

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 323.31 (11 May 46)PH
(SCAPIN 945)

APD 500
11 May 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Reorganization of Governmental Public Health and Welfare Activities.

1. In order to cope adequately with the emergency health and welfare situation, as directed by Memoranda numbered (SCAPIN 48) 22 September 1945, and (SCAPIN 775) 27 February 1946, the Imperial Japanese Government will immediately reorganize the administration of health and welfare activities to provide for the following administration of functions:

a. A Bureau of Health, the responsibility of which will be public health (maternity, child, and adult hygiene), health education, vital statistics activities and nutritional activities.

b. A Bureau of Medical Treatment, the responsibility of which will be general affairs (medical relief programs), administration of hospitals, administration of sanatoria, medical affairs, pharmaceutical affairs (distribution) drug production (including biologicals) and pharmaceutical standardization.

c. A Bureau of Preventive Medicine shall be established, the responsibility of which will be those concerned with sanitary engineering, communicable diseases and chronic infectious diseases.

d. A Bureau of Social Affairs, the responsibility of which will be those in connection with public assistance, public welfare and the procurement and disposition of materials necessary to implement such functions.

2. The administration of other continuing activities and functions of the Ministry of Health and Welfare is not affected by this Memorandum and may be a matter for future consideration.

3. The Imperial Japanese Government will cause to be established in prefectural governments a Bureau of Health and a Bureau of Welfare whose functions will include those outlined for the Ministry of Health and Welfare, as shown in paragraph 1 of this Memorandum, which will act as the operating agency for public health and welfare activities.

4. Functions of operation in connection with this Memorandum will be performed as far as possible at prefectural and local levels. Matters of policy, technical matters and overall coordination of health and welfare activities are functions of the national government.

BASIC: AG 323.31 (11 May 46)PH (SCAPIN 945)11 May 1946, GHQ, SCAP, to Imperial Japanese Government, subject: "Reorganization of Governmental Public Health and Welfare Activities".

5. The reorganization as a result of this Memorandum will be subject to modification by action of the Japanese Diet.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

J. W. Mann
for B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 400 (11 May 46)PH
(SCAPIN 1205 -A)

APD 500
11 May 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Incomplete Report Submitted in Compliance with Existing
Directive Regarding Reserve Supplies Held for Relief
Distribution.

1. Reference is made to the March report submitted in accordance with paragraph 4i, Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, File AG 400 (26 Nov 45)PH, (SCAPIN 352) dated 26 November 1945, subject: "Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution".

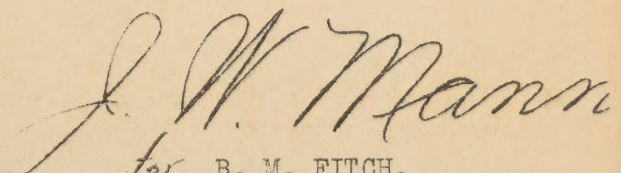
2. The report was incomplete and the following exceptions are taken:

- a. Only 41 prefectures were reported.
- b. Report was submitted much too late. Reports required under this directive should not reach SCAP Headquarters later than the 25th of the following month.
- c. The source of supplies added to the stock during the month was not indicated in any of the prefectural reports.
- d. No explanation was given as to the amount of supplies that were withdrawn because of spoilage, transfer or issued to needy persons.
- e. The number of families and persons represented in the families and single persons to whom supplies were issued during the month was reported by only six prefectures.

3. Food from reserve supplies held for relief was reported distributed in one prefecture. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has not as yet authorized the distribution of food except in cases where there is danger of spoilage or deterioration.

4. A written report as to the action taken to insure accurate reports in the future will be submitted to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers not later than 20 May 1946.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:


for B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

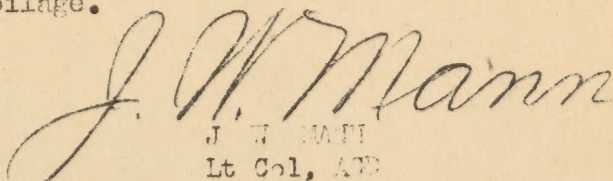
AG 400 (11 May 46)PH

APD 500
11 May 1946

MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT : Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 1205 -A) 11 May 1946, subject: "Incomplete Report Submitted in Compliance with Existing Directive Regarding Reserve Supplies Held for Relief Distribution".

1. With reference to Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, File AG 400 (11 May 46)PH, (SCAPIN 1205 -A), 11 May 1946, the following is published for the information of all concerned.
2. The monthly report submitted by the Imperial Japanese Government and Prefectural Governments failed to furnish the information required in previous directives.
3. Food from reserve supplies held for relief was reported distributed in one prefecture. The distribution of food has not been authorized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers except in cases where there is danger of spoilage or deterioration.
4. Command instructions pertaining to the execution of surveillance required in connection with Memorandum mentioned in paragraph 1, above, have been dispatched through command channels. The following is a general statement regarding Occupation Force responsibility for surveillance of the directive.
 - a. Inspections made of the reporting procedure to insure that reports contain accurate information and are submitted at the time required.
 - b. Inspections to insure that food from reserve supplies held for relief are not distributed until authorized by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers except in cases where there is danger of deterioration or spoilage.


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Lt Col, AGP
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Inclosure Nos. 9 - 11 missing